

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Prince Albert on Education.

From an English correspondent of the *Presbyterian Banner*, the following statement by Prince Albert gives evidence of the advance of education in England:

"You may well be proud, gentlemen, of the results hitherto achieved by your moral efforts, and may point to the past, since the beginning of the century, while the population has doubled itself, the number of schools, both private and public, has been multiplied fourteen times. In 1801 there were in England and Wales of public schools, 2,767; of private schools 457; making a total of 3,224. In 1851 (the year of the census) there were, in England and Wales, of public schools, 15,518; of private schools, 30,524; making a total of 46,042; giving instruction in all to 2,144,375 scholars, of whom 1,422,932 belong to public schools, and 721,396 to the private schools. The rate of progress is further illustrated by statistics, which show that in 1818 the proportion of day scholars to the population was 1 in 17; in 1833, 1 in 11; and in 1851, 1 in 8 (hear, hear). These are great results, although, perhaps, they may only be received as instalments of what has yet to be done."

But the dark side of the picture remains. The demand for labor and the assistance of his child being part of the artisan's and working man's "productive power" and capital, it comes to pass that of two millions of children attending school, only six hundred thousand are above the age of nine. This is what awakens anxiety. Education before nine is too imperfect ever to raise a man or woman to the dignity of knowledge. Besides this, there are 2,500,000 children not at school, and these cannot be traced to employment or other legitimate causes. The Prince Consort accordingly appeals through his coadjutors to the parents themselves. The following is excellent, and gives a fair idea of the benevolent and religious spirit of the man:

"You will have to work, then, upon the minds and hearts of the parents, to place before them the irreparable mischief which they inflict upon those who are entrusted to their care, by keeping them from the light of knowledge—to bring home to their conviction that it is their duty to send their children to school, and that, bearing in mind at the same time that it is not only their most sacred duty, but also their highest privilege. Unless they work with you, your work, our work, will be vain; but you will not fail, I feel sure, in obtaining their co-operation if you remind them of their duty to their God and Creator (hear, hear). Our Heavenly Father, in His boundless goodness, has so made His creature man, that he should be happy, and His wisdom has fitted him means to His ends, giving to all of them different qualities and faculties, in using and developing which they fulfill their destiny; and running their uniform force according to His prescription, they find that happiness which He has intended for them, (cheers). Man alone is born into this world with faculties far nobler than the other creatures, reflecting the image of Him who has willed that there should be beings on earth to know and worship Him, and endowed with the power of self-determination, having reason given him for his guide. He can develop his faculties and obtain that happiness which is offered to him on earth, to be completed hereafter in entire union with Him through the mercy of Christ. But he can also leave these faculties undeveloped, and miss his mission on earth. He will then sink to the level of the lower animals, for he has happiness separate from his God whom he did not know how to find. Gentlemen, I say that man has no right to do this. He has no right to throw off the task which is laid upon him for his happiness. It is his duty to fulfill his mission to the utmost of his power; but it is our duty, the duty of those whom Providence has removed from this awful struggle and placed beyond this fearful danger, manfully separating and unflinchingly aiding by advice, assistance and example, the great bulk of the people who, without such aid must almost inevitably succumb to the difficulty of their task."

One of the best things we have read in many a day is the following letter from California, which, although a copyright is declared to have been secured for the *New Orleans Daily Delta*, we venture to copy it from that interesting paper for the benefit of the world at large:

[Copyright Secured.]

POVERTY POINT, June 5th, 1857.
MY DEAR FRIEND: For the light of whose presence my spirit yearns, and my whole inner man sigheth, dost thou ask me where am I?—digging.—Is it not written that fortune smiles upon fools, and for the sake of those smiles hath not thy friend been making a fool—yes, an ass of himself, in vain?

For five score and ten days he has sojourned in this place—he has dug into the earth—he has lived in the water—he has torn ancient rocks from their resting places, and removed them afar off. He has likewise torn his breeches in parts not to be spoken of; he has rooted into the mud like swine; his beard has grown long—the skin upon his hands and face hath changed its color until he is now like a wild beast, and his garments are rent and soiled, so that "sack-cloth and ashes" would be as fine linen to him. He would fain feed on husks, but there are none. Yes, he who in times past was wont to eat delicately, and to grumble over greater delicacies than were piled upon the table of old "Ca-tula," now snuffs with gladness the fragrance of pork and beans, and gnashes his teeth impatiently over a frying "slap-jack." He belcheth a raw onion with unspeakable avidity. Potato skins fear his presence; beef vanishes from before him, and dogs look in vain for bones. He sighs for the dainties of Louisiana, and mourns over the barrenness of the land. In his sleep no other thing, the good angel of the past days to visit him, and delightful visions are opened to his recollection, for a delicious "bill of fare" floats before the mind of the dreamer, and I order "oysters and terrapins for six," only to awaken to my infernal slap-jacks and molasses.

All this hath thy friend endured. Is he not, then, a fool, an abomination in the sight of wisdom; and is it not unto such, and such only, fortune dispenses her favors? Yet she hath deserted me, I approach her, and she fleeth; I double her trail, and she turneth away; I wait her coming, and she stands still; I secrete myself in her path, and she is unawares, but she glideth off as though I had caught a hog by his greased tail. "Sic transit," I exclaim, as with a sick heart, I revile poverty and curse fortune.

Lo! are not these evils, and wherefore should they be visited upon thy friend? Surely he hath not sinned as other men sin. He hath not coveted his neighbor's ox, nor his ass, nor his man servant, nor his maid servant—for he is known unto thee, that there are no maid servants here. He hath abided by "the Law and the Prophets," but the profits have not abided by him.

Now, therefore, I renounce these diggings—I abjure the premises—I "ramose the ranch"—I take off—I put out—I go—I slope—I depart without scrip or provender; taking no heed of the morrow, for the morrow takes no care of me. Five days shall have passed the neither garment of thy friend will be waving in the breezes of the Sierra Nevada—a remnant of it will be nestled upon the highest mountain that he crosses, as an emblem of the extremity to which man may be reduced in the land of "Ophir." Yet think not, oh, friend, that I would rend my garments for this alone. Verily I say unto thee, an evil genius hath long pursued me; she hath followed so close upon my footsteps, that every dread and fiend of my shroud is familiar to her eye, and if, in her pursuit of me, she should gaze upon me, she will at once recognize it, and believing me to be torn and destroyed by the wild beasts, she will retrace her steps—and thus, my dear friend, I hope to escape her. So farewell.

ABSQUATULATUS FUGAX.

Arrival of the Atlantic.

New York, Aug. 31.

The steamship *Atlantic* arrived this morning, with Liverpool advices to the 19th inst., four days later than by the America. The *Atlantic* passed the Europa on the 20th and the Persia on the 24th, in lat. 50, long. 41, and the Fulton on the 26th off Cape Race.

The steamer *Asia* arrived at Liverpool on the 16th. The vessels composing the submarine telegraph fleet had arrived at Plymouth, and the Directors of the Company were to assemble on the 19th at London to determine upon further proceedings. It is believed that the Company will take immediate steps to restore the lost portion of the cable. Fully one-half of it, it is thought, can be saved, and that the loss to the Company will not exceed \$25,000 sterling.

Recent storms and floods have occasioned much damage to the crops in England, but the weather has since improved.

On Monday money was in full supply for loans on Government securities at from 4 to 5 per cent. and in the discount market at a fraction below the bank's minimum.

The Times has some remarks showing there is no fear that our trade will suffer by the events in India. About \$3,000 in Russian gold were sold to the Bank on Monday. Quasi-Moon had offered to compound with his creditors on terms which would represent about 5 per cent. of their claims.

The rate of discount at Hamburg has again risen to 7 per cent. in consequence of further amounts of bar silver having been exported to London. At present prices these silver shipments would leave a loss.

RICHMOND, Aug. 29.

The New School Presbyterian Convention re-assembled yesterday. A committee on resolutions was appointed, and in debating the resolution of organization it was stated that a number of churches which sympathized with the Convention were not represented by delegates of delicacy, because it was presided over by a New England clergyman; but these, however, sent members to express sympathy. After the action of this body, those churches would provide directors who would sympathize with the objects of the Convention. A debate ensued of unimportant character.

A night session was held. The committee on resolutions reported, in effect, that WHEREAS, The relation of master and servant, in itself considered, did not properly belong to church indicatives as subjects of discussion and inquiry.

Resolved, In the judgment of this Convention that the general assembled church has no power to pronounce sentence, condensed on a lower indicatory, on individuals for any cause, unless they have been brought before the Assembly in the way prescribed by the constitution of that Convention, and recommend, as Presbyteries opposed to the agitation of slavery, to appoint delegates to the Assembly which meets at Knoxville on the third Tuesday of May next for the purpose of the organization of a General Synod, under the name of the United Synod of the Presbyterian Church in America.

Action postponed till to-day.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 29.

The failure of Atwood & Co., of New York, produced some sensation, but it was confined to business men.

There are no further developments regarding the Trust Co. The directors are taking the Kansas notes in payment of debts, and the price of it consequently advanced to 10¢ 75c on the dollar, same price as checks.

Exchange very scarce at 10¢ premium with a strong upward tendency.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.

Endlow, the Cashier of the Ohio Trust Company, has been arrested at the suits of the Merchants Bank of Wheeling and the Farmers' Bank of Va.

AUGUSTA, GA., Aug. 29.

Handbills are in circulation in upper Georgia and Tennessee for volunteers for Nicaragua, promising twenty-five dollars per month and a grant of 125 acres of land.

Additional by the Atlantic.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.

On the stock exchange there was little inquiry, but the supply was adequate. There were few applications at the bank, although the Bank of France had renewed its artificial purchases of bullion on a scale which shows that the reduction in the rate of discount in June last was altogether premature. There seems to be no reason to apprehend that on this side the supply for the present will so far fall short as to cause withdrawals from the Bank of England.

The Daily News, in its city article, says funds were little flatter, but toward the close buyers came forward, and final quotations were the same as last. In the discount market, the demand for money was more active, owing to extensive operations which are now going forward in bullion.

In the affairs of the Carr Bros. of New Castle, at a meeting, yesterday of the creditors, held in London, Mr. Coleman, the accountant, submitted a statement of the affairs of the above firm, which showed a surplus of \$238,000; claims, \$275,000; and assets, \$716,640. The Northern District Banking Company, who hold mortgages upon the principal part, have considerably consented to allow matters to stand over for a year, provided their interest is paid and inspectors appointed. By a forced sale, the amount of the mortgage could easily be released; but the surplus in that case, would be small for the general creditors. The course determined on by the meeting was to wind up the estate under inspection so as to insure a full return to the creditors, and to give the Carr Bros. time to consult their friends, and perhaps make suitable arrangements without the transference of their property. The inspectors appointed were, Mr. Briggs, manager of the Northumberland Banking Co., Mr. Anderson, manager of the New Castle branch of the Bank of England, and E. G. Smith, of Lombard street. The amount of debts represented at the meeting was about £540,000.

The Caledonian railway has proposed a dividend of 3½ per cent. per annum; for the corresponding period last year the dividend was only 1 per cent.

By a report addressed to the board of Trade from the British consul to Bolivia, respecting the preference given to foreign vessels over British, it appears that the masters of the former are more careful than the masters of the latter, and deliver their cargoes in better order.

Export of Silver to the East.—The amount prepared for transmission by to-morrow's steamer is \$250,000, the largest shipment ever made. There is room to suppose that the very large quantity of silver exported during the year may produce an effect in the East which, before the lapse of many months, will tend considerably to check the magnitude of the operations. In the meanwhile the demand for silver for the East has become less active in consequence of quotations received by the last mail.

LIVERPOOL, August 19.—A better demand for cotton has sprung up, and, under the influence of the Asia's news, the prices on current qualities of American are reported as fully 1-16d per lb higher (another statement says advanced 1 1-16d per lb), and the market closing buoyant at an advance. Sales of 3 days amounted to about 25,000 bales, including 8,000 equally divided between speculators and exporters. Breadstuffs, under the influence of the recent severe storms and floods had an advancing tendency, notwithstanding that the weather had been fine and dry and favorable for harvests. Flour is in good demand at an advance of 1 to 2½ bushel which was not generally acceded to. Indian corn very dull.

Richardson, Spencer & Co., quote Western Canal flour at 31¢ 31d 16s, and red wheat 84¢ 8d; wheat 94¢ 6d; mixed yellow corn 36¢ 37¢.

PROVISIONS.—Rigid Atlanta says that the reports of heavy shipments from America of beef had paralyzed the market. Prices were for a moment quite nominal. Pork quiet; bacon quiet and being reshipped to America; lard quiet—prime had sold at 73¢; tallow declined to 64¢.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols for 66s.

closed Tuesday at 91½@91¼ for account, and 91¼@91½. After official hours a firmer tone prevailed and rather higher prices were obtained. The money market continued easy a Paris. On Tuesday the 3 per cent. closed at 67 65.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.—LONDON, Wednesday.—Funds closed steady at the late advance—market active.

The shipment of silver by the steamer of to day is \$1,250,000 the largest ever made.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.

Captain Hudson commanding the Niagara, in communicating to the Navy Department the particulars in regard to the accident to the telegraph, says he has every reason to believe, from what he has thus far experienced in wire laying, that, under ordinary circumstances of weather, and with machinery adapted to the purpose (for such as they had on board requires altering and improving), the cable may be laid in safety on the track marked out for it in the Atlantic Ocean.

He says that at the time the cable parted the company chief engineer, Charles F. Bright, and men were altering their breaks to lessen the expedition of the cable until it was finally carried away, which made all hands mourn throughout the day like a household or family which had lost their dearest friend. Our officers and men had become deeply interested in the success of the enterprise.

Wilhelm Dögelshorn had been recognized by the President as Consul for the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt for Maryland and North and South Carolina, to reside in Baltimore.

Gov. Walker was at last accounts, preparing a defense of his official conduct, to place himself right before the people of Mississippi especially and the South generally.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 31.

Deaths last week 102. A revolution has broken out on Yucatan. Nearly the whole State is in arms. The revolutionists, composed of the radical party, were everywhere successful. When the steamer left, the Governor was marching against Campeachy with 1,500 men.

RICHMOND, Aug. 31.

The convention, during the session yesterday, perfected and passed three resolutions of a series presented by the committee, declaring, in substance, that Presbyteries sympathizing with the objects of the convention be invited to withdraw from present ecclesiastical elections, and that nothing can be made a basis for discipline in the Presbyterian Church which is not specially referred to in convention as a crime and heresy.

The other resolutions, given in my dispatch yesterday, were also adopted. The proposition to organize a general synod led to an excited debate, but the proceedings thus far have been harmonious.

Adjourned till Monday.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.

A bank statement shows a decrease in loans to three millions five hundred and fifty thousand, and dollars; specie, eight hundred and fifty-five thousand; circulation twenty-three thousand.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.

The Treasury Department has just paid between two and three hundred thousand dollars to the State of Maryland, the interest on half a million dollars which the United States became indebted to that State during the war of 1812.

The principal was paid between 1813 and 1814. The Secretary of the Interior has instructed the United States Marshal of Minnesota to take the census of that Territory whenever he is informed that it is the wish of the people to form a constitution and State Government, preparatory to admission into the Union.

BUFFALO, Aug. 31.

The Hollister Bank failed this morning. There has been a heavy run on White's Bank, then Lee & Company's and the Buffalo City Bank. The excitement this morning was intense, but it is now subsiding. The Reciprocity Bank did not resume this morning.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 31.

Financial matters are quiet. There is no excitement now. Nothing new regarding the Trust Company. A committee, composed of Messrs. William Hooper and W. W. Scarborough, has been appointed by the directors here, and left for New York this morning to examine the accounts of the New York office and make a statement of its affairs.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 31.

The steamer *Empire City* arrived last night with Havana dates to the 27th. She reports the steamer *Illinois*, from Aspinwall for New York, with the California mails and passengers, was ashore on Colorado reef, but was got with much difficulty by the assistance of a Spanish steamer (which the authorities sent to her relief) with little damage.

The *Illinois* left Havana, probably, on the 29th, with over a million and a half in gold. The California news is unimportant. Several large fires had occurred in the interior.

The people of Rockcastle county, it seems are in quite a ferment on the slavery question. Rockcastle is one of the favorite localities of John G. Fee, and is treated by him as a notorious individual to an abundant share of his abolition speeches. The anti-slaveryists of the county we learn, are holding meetings at various points and are preparing to sustain and defend their obnoxious and incendiary principles, at the point of the bayonet if necessary. A meeting was appointed by them for the 15th and 16th, and the pro slavery men of the county determined to be present, "prepared for the occasion." We do not hear the result of the meeting.—*Danville Tribune*.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE MOLASSES.—We are indebted to Mr. Andrew Stillfield, the grandeur at the Lunatic Asylum in this city, for a bottle of molasses made from the Chinese Sugar Cane grown upon the grounds of that institution. It is a good article, possessing all the qualities of the best Molasses of the South. Mr. Stillfield has about three acres of this cane in cultivation, which is about fifteen feet high, and about ten stalks of the cane yields a gallon of molasses. The results of the experiment of the culture of this cane in the United States, will in a short time now be fully developed.—*Lex. Observer and Reporter*, 29th.

A LUDICROUS INCIDENT.—A ludicrous incident took place at the Junction Hotel, this afternoon, upon the arrival of the train from Indianapolis. A gentleman and lady, inspired with a sudden religious mission, rushed frantically into each other's arms, and the fun of it was, that, after a hearty embrace, they discovered that each, "had the advantage." They were strangers, but the lady mistaking him for "dear cousin Charlie," had embraced him, while he with a half defined recollection of having seen her before, went in lemons and "got squeezed." Their mutual embarrassment upon the discovery of the mistake, can well be imagined.—*Lafayette (La.) Courier*.

LARGE SALE OF WESTERN LAND.—Mr. C. H. Christian, of 501 Main street, sold yesterday to Geo. C. Rennew, Esq., of Hamilton co., O., 3,800 acres of land in Wisconsin, at an advance of \$7 per acre. Mr. C. located this land about two years ago at a net cost of \$1 per acre, realizing \$22,000 on the sale, half cash and half on two years' time—pretty good interest for the time. [Lou. Jour.]

TOURNAMENT IN VIRGINIA.—The Winchester Republican says:

A new feature will be introduced at the tournament which is to come off at Capon, on the 2d of September, in the presentation by the knights of a handsome set of jewelry to the lady who shall be crowned Queen of Love and Beauty. This will make the contest for the honor much more spirited among the gallant knights.

From a despatch received from New York under date of Aug. 28th, we learn that the failure of Mr. John Thompson does not affect the Breckinridge Coal and Oil Company, of which he was treasurer.—*Lou. Jour*.

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD.

Short Line Route to the North & West.

Through to Chicago in 15 hours.
Through to St. Louis in 14 hours.
Through to Cairo in 20 hours.

Connections made with all Western Roads for any part of

ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, MISSOURI, KANSAS, &c., &c.

Fare as Low as by any other Railroad or Steam Boat Route.

Freight destined for places in any of the above States forwarded with dispatch and at low rates. Mark care E. O. NORTON, Louisville.
For through tickets and rates of freight apply at "SHORT LINE" Railroad office 555, Main street, Louisville, Ky.
Aug. 31, 1857.—E. O. NORTON, Agent.

N. D. SMITH. C. O. SMITH.

N. D. SMITH & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALCOHOL,

COLOGNE AND PURE SPIRITS.

Nos. 16 & 18, West side Second St., bet. Main & Market, LOUISVILLE, KY.

August 26, 1857—ly.

NEW GOODS!

THE FIRST IN THE MARKET.

J. B. LAMPTON,

Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky,

HAVING declined going out of the Dry Goods business, would return his thanks to the citizens of Frankfort and Franklin county for the very liberal patronage received from them, and would respectfully call attention to a splendid assortment of

NEW GOODS,

Which he will sell at Very Low Prices

FOR CASH,

Or to his Customers, for they are all Prompt Pay, on time, until the first of January.

I WILL CONTINUE TO RECEIVE NEW GOODS

DURING THE SEASON.

Call and examine the Goods, for they are cheap and handsome.

Aug. 24, 1857—ly.

JOHN SHILLITO & CO.,

Nos. 101, 103 & 105 West Fourth Street, CINCINNATI.

IMPORTERS OF

DRY-GOODS & CARPETING!

Respectfully call the attention of their Customers and Purchasers generally to the opening of their New Store, on Monday, the 31st inst., with an extensive and varied assortment of

DRY-GOODS,

FLOOR OIL CLOTH, &c.

Families, Merchants, Hotel Keepers, Steamboat Owners, and Strangers may depend upon finding the best class of goods, Wholesale and Retail, at prices as low as they can be purchased in the Eastern Cities.

Aug. 24, 1857—twm.

High School for Young Ladies,

FRANKFORT, KY.

THE NEXT SESSION of this school will commence on the second Monday (14th) in September. All the branches of useful and elegant learning are embodied in the course of instruction.
Miss Mary Todd Hopson, a young lady of fine attainments, having consented to assist the Principal, the school will be open to a larger number of pupils than formerly. It is very desirable that all the pupils should be present at the commencement of the session.
Terms per session of 20 weeks \$20.
No deduction except for protracted illness.

JO. R. HENDRICK.

Frankfort, Aug. 12, 1857—ly.

Office City Council,

FRANKFORT, August 18, 1857.

ORDERED, That the property holders on the West side of St. Clair street, North of the Public Square, from the end of Dr. J. M. Sisk's sidewalk to the corner of Caro street, and the property holders on the East side, from the sidewalk in front of their respective properties, under the direction of the street committee, be and they are required to have the same done on or before the first day of November next.

By order of the Board:

Attest: J. W. BATCHELOR, City Clerk.

Aug. 25, 1857—wrm.

REV. S. WILBUR'S

SELECT ACADEMY,

FRANKFORT, KY.

THE NEXT SESSION of this school will begin Monday, September 7, 1857.

The course of study will be the same as heretofore. Only a limited number of pupils will be received.

Tuition invariably in advance.

No deduction made except for protracted illness.

REFERENCES.

The parents and guardians of those who have hitherto attended.

For further particulars enquire of S. WILBUR.

Aug. 19, 1857—3m.

LARGE LIVERY STABLE,

FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell that large and convenient stable, known as the "OLD WEINER HOUSE STABLE." It is roomy enough for 100 horses and vehicles in proportion. It will be sold on reasonable terms. Any person wishing to go into the stable business can get a bargain by applying to me.

Aug. 12, 1857—w&twm.

H. I. MORRIS.

Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington

RAILROAD.

TRANSPORTATION OF STOCK TO AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

THE LOUISVILLE, FRANKFORT, AND LEXINGTON Railroad will transport stock and articles for exhibition at the Fair and the Mechanics Institute, to be held in Lexington, Eminence, and Louisville during the ensuing fall, upon the following conditions:

The regular fare will be required to be paid upon going to either one of the Exhibitions according to the established rules of the Company. The Freight Agent in Louisville, upon presentation, within one week after the close of the exhibition at Louisville, of the certificate of exhibition, will refund the money so paid and give a free permit for the return of such articles and stock as were exhibited at Louisville.

Those persons desiring to send stock to the United States Fair, commencing on Monday, August 31, at Louisville, should not wait until a day or two before the Fair, as the Road may be too much pressed to accommodate them, and should give timely notice of the cars required.

August 12—4d.

SAM'L GILL, Superintendent.

THE KENTUCKY

MILITARY INSTITUTE,

DIRECTED by a Board of Visitors appointed by the State, is under the superintendence of Col. E. W. MORGAN, a distinguished graduate of West Point, and a practical Engineer, aided by an able Faculty.

The course of study is that taught in the best Colleges, with the addition of a more extended course in Mathematics, Mechanics, Practical Engineering and Mining Geology; also in English Literature, History, Rhetoric, Book-keeping and Business Forms, and in Modern Languages.

The twenty-first semi-annual session opens on the second Monday of September, (14th Sep. 1857.) Charges \$100 per half-year session, payable in advance.

The extension of the buildings will make room this session for additional students.

Address the Superintendent, at "Military Institute, Frankfort, Ky.," or the undersigned.

August 12, 1857—ly.

P. DUDLEY, President of the Board.

*Yeoman, Louisville Journal, Democrat and Courier publish and send bill to superintendent.

KEENE & CO'S COLUMN.

W. H. KEENE. R. H. GRITTENDER.

KEENE & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

CHOICE GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS,

AND

ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE,

St. Clair and Wapping Streets

COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1857.

The Law of Self-Defense.

Below we give the decision of the Court of Appeals granting a new trial to Meredith, who was condemned by a jury in Grayson county for killing one Ireland. The clerk of the Court of Appeals has had numerous applications for this important decision, and supposing that it would be interesting to our readers, as well as valuable to members of the legal profession, we have concluded to publish it in full. Our readers will observe, that the court decided that if a man has a reasonable ground to believe, and does believe, that he is in danger of losing his life or of sustaining great bodily harm, he is justified in using his own judgment as to the best manner of defending himself—even though it afterwards turn out that he was really in no danger; the jury in such cases are to determine whether the accused believed or had reasonable grounds to believe that his life or person was in danger.

Court of Appeals of Kentucky.

JUNE 4, 1857.

NATHL. MEREDITH vs. Appraiser from a judgment of the Circuit Court of Grayson county.

The court being sufficiently advised delivered the following opinion:

This appeal is presented by the appellant from the judgment of the Circuit Court, sentencing him to two years confinement in the penitentiary for killing one Ireland.

The only important questions in the record arise upon the instructions given to the jury by the Circuit Court, and the propriety of its refusal to allow others asked for by the accused. And in determining these points it becomes necessary to recite briefly the substance of the testimony before the jury.

The homicide occurred in a village in Grayson county in August 1854, and was the result of an affray, originating in a quarrel about a game of marbles.

The proof conduces to show, that a number of persons had assembled near a grocery in the village, and were engaged, or some of them, in playing marbles. A bet of ten cents was made upon a game, and after it was finished an inquiry was made as to who had the stakes. Meredith accused a bystander of having the money, who denied it, and called Meredith a liar, to which the former replied, he was joking; then Ireland, the deceased, said to Meredith that language was too harsh for him to use, to which Meredith replied "if any body took it up they might help themselves." It was then proposed that all should be searched to see who had the stakes, but to this Meredith refused to submit. He then left the crowd and proceeded to a house standing near, but upon the request of the bystander whom he had before accused of having the stakes, came back, and when near the crowd said "whoever accused me of having the stakes told a damned lie." Ireland, the deceased, then got up and said they all passed him of it, and immediately commenced throwing stones at Meredith, who backed off from the crowd, retired a short distance and returned, and Ireland he would see him another day. Meredith's friends then persuaded him to go out and fight Meredith, saying he should have a fair fight. He then, and a number of his friends, pulled off their coats and "rolled up their sleeves" preparing for the fight, and "then walked off to one side," picked up a rock and threw it at Meredith. The crowd standing by commenced hallowing to Ireland to stone him, "kill him," "give it to him," and he continued to throw stones at him until Meredith retreated about seventy-five yards, occasionally throwing stones back at Ireland. Meredith continued to retreat from the ground until he reached his brother's house, about two hundred yards from the crowd and the grocery. He went into the house and was soon seen coming out with a gun, carrying it in one hand by his side, and up the street towards the crowd.

Ireland who had returned from pursuing Meredith was immediately informed that the latter had a gun and was told to get a gun from Vinson a bystander, who had one present. He at once stepped into the street, in front of Meredith, holding the muzzle elevated. When he reached the middle of the street he stopped, still holding his gun with both hands pointing down the street towards Meredith. Meredith stepped to one side of the street, immediately raised his gun and fired, and Ireland fell. Ireland's gun and Meredith's were fired simultaneously. The report sounded as though there was but one gun; and Ireland, as some of the witnesses say, was taking his rest at Meredith when the latter raised his gun and shot.

Upon these facts, or evidence conducing to establish them, the appellant moved a number of instructions which were all refused, and instead thereof the Court gave instructions numbered from 1 to 9, to all of which appellant excepted, as he did to the refusal to give those he had asked for.

We perceive no serious objection to the instructions given by the Court except No. 2. This conflicts with No. 5 and does not, in our opinion, correctly lay down the law of the case. No. 2 is as follows:

"If the jury believe from the evidence that the defendant killed Ireland in self-defense they ought to find him not guilty, and if Ireland assaulted the defendant and he had reasonable grounds to believe he was in danger of sustaining great bodily harm or loss of his life from such assault, he might resist such assault, and, if necessary to protect his life or person from great bodily harm, he might kill Ireland, if he had no safe means of escaping; but if the defendant could have safely retreated from the danger, and by that means saved his life and person, he is not excusable for the killing of Ireland."

The qualifications in the latter part of this instruction, excusing the homicide only upon the ground that the defendant could not have safely retreated and thereby have avoided the danger to himself, however imminent it may have been, or he may have reasonably supposed it to be, vir-

tually deprived him of a reasonable exercise of his own judgment in determining what was necessary to be done for the protection of his person or life, a right which the law confers upon every man, but which must be exercised at his peril, and subject to the revision of his peers.

By this instruction the jury are substantially informed that although the accused may, from the acts of Ireland—his sudden taking of the gun from Vinson, stepping out into the street with it in both hands, presenting it directly at him, and other attendant circumstances—have had reasonable grounds to believe, and did believe, that he would immediately kill him or inflict great bodily harm by shooting; and although he may have had reasonable grounds to believe, and did believe, that such injury to himself could only be avoided by shooting Ireland; and that there was no safe escape from the threatened danger, still, if he could have safely retreated and escaped the danger the killing was inexcusable. He is thus allowed no opportunity of judging for himself as to the probability of escape from the danger, and although he may have acted as any rational person in view of all the facts would have done, still, if he "could have safely retreated and thereby saved his life and person from danger," he is not to be excused.

The law allows in defense of a man's person or property such means as are necessary. In the selection and use of the means, he must of necessity exercise his own judgment. It is done at his peril, and if he goes beyond what is necessary to accomplish the object, and thus violates the law, he must abide the consequences. In the exercise of this judgment he must act rationally; this is required; and nothing less will suffice.

In Rapp's case, 14th Ben. Monroe, 622—which was an indictment for malicious shooting with intent to kill, and where the defense was imminent danger of great bodily harm from his antagonist—this court said that, "even if Bowland did not in fact intend to proceed immediately to cut off Rapp's ears, or otherwise to use his knife in inflicting bodily harm upon him, still, if from his offensive language, his movements, his threats, his attitude and proximity; and from the fact that he had called Rapp into his store, and from all other circumstances developed by the evidence as existing at the time, and which may bear upon the question of intention, the jury should be of opinion that Rapp did believe, and had reasonable ground to believe, that Rowland intended to proceed immediately to the infliction of bodily harm upon him with the knife in his hand, and that he would do so, unless prevented by such act of self defense as was then in the power of Rapp, then the shooting by Rapp was excusable on the ground of self defense and apparent necessity."

In Shorter v. The People, 2 Comstock, 197, as stated in Wharton's Crim. Law, 466, it was said by Bronson J., that "when one who is without fault himself, is attacked by another in such a manner or under such circumstances as to furnish reasonable ground for apprehending a design to take away his life, or to do him some great bodily harm, and there is reasonable ground for believing the danger imminent that such design will be accomplished, I think he may safely act upon appearances and kill the assailant if that be necessary to avoid the apprehended danger; and the killing will be justifiable, though it may afterwards turn out that the appearances were false, and there was in fact neither design to do him serious injury, nor danger that it should be done. He must decide at his own peril upon the force of the circumstances in which he is placed, for that is a matter which will be subject to judicial review. But he will not act at the peril of making that guilt, if appearances prove false, which would be innocence had they proved true."

So here, if Meredith, having been assaulted, retreated to a place of safety and procured the gun for his self defense, appeared again in the street, going with a lawful purpose, and not for the purpose or with intent of renewing the fight, and while thus on the street Ireland appeared with his gun, presented towards him, in a menacing attitude and within shooting distance, and from those and other attendant circumstances, then occurring, Meredith had reasonable grounds to believe and did believe that he was in imminent danger of great bodily harm or loss of life from Ireland, and that the latter was then about to take his life or inflict such bodily harm, and could only be prevented by his using such means of defense as were then in his, Meredith's, power, then the shooting by the latter was excusable on the ground of self defense and apparent necessity.

Whether there was in point of fact an actual necessity for the resort to the means used by Meredith was a question to be decided by him at the time, and although he may have erred in his judgment as to the existence of such necessity, still, if from all the attending facts and circumstances, he in good faith believed, and had reasonable grounds for believing, that his only safety was in using the means then in his power to prevent Ireland from killing him or inflicting great bodily harm, the use of such means by him was excusable.

Whether such reasonable grounds for this belief, and the belief existed, was for the jury to determine.

The instructions asked for by appellant were properly refused, and we perceive no substantial objection to the other instructions allowed; but for the error in the second instruction, as indicated, the judgment is erroneous.

It is therefore considered that said judgment be reversed, and cause remanded for a new trial and other proceedings consistent with this opinion.

Beware of Pickpockets.—A gentleman on his way to the Louisville Fair had his pocket-book stolen the day before yesterday evening at the Railroad Depot in our city, and another gentleman shared the same fate yesterday morning. Each of them lost over \$200. The rogues were no doubt pickpockets traveling on the cars, and looking out for those who exhibited money at the Depot and Hotels.

The New York papers are almost exclusively occupied with speculations on failures. Several attachments have been issued in New York and in Cincinnati against the Trust Company. The stock exchange was greatly excited on Wednesday. The proportion of cash to time sales was beyond precedent large. Of 27,000 shares sold, less than 2,000 shares were on time. The shares continue to be mainly buyers, to fill their orders, and show but little disposition to tempt the market for lower prices. The market is measurably sustained by orders from outsiders, which were quite numerous from parties who consider that many stocks are unwarrantably depressed under the influence of panic, and who have the means to buy for cash.

Editorial Correspondence.

LOUISVILLE, August 31, 1857.

The first day of the Fair of the United States Agricultural Society was most auspiciously ushered in with splendid weather, fine stock and a concourse of beauty that inspired every one with a confidence in the perfect success of the exhibition for the week. Numbers of visitors from distant and neighboring States combined with the usual frequenters of our Kentucky Fairs to swell the throng to nearly if not quite 20,000 persons. And if we may take into consideration the Sunday that prevented many from reaching the city, it would be safe to conjecture an assemblage of 30,000 people during the rest of the week. The successful start that the exhibition has received will also contribute to convince the doubting, if here were any, and render all more alive to the enjoyment and excitement of the week.

Col. Wilder, the President, had already been received by the cavalcade of Butchers, acting in behalf of the City Guilds, and had delivered his opening speech when the Frankfort train reached the grounds. We of course missed both events and regret it the more as the unanimous voice of all present pronounced Col. W.'s address a perfectly chaste and appropriate effort, entirely suited to the occasion and a model of its kind. The Fair being formally opened the various rings of horses were successively introduced—First, the thorough bred Stallions, in which class we find the Veteran Wagoner of famous reputation, looking as proudly conscious of his own dashing appearance as though he knew all were intent on the conquer of Old Grey Eagle. The buzz of admiration at the fine effect of the ring was raised to a murmur of applause when the Marshal proclaimed the name of the hero and he curvetted with arched neck and stately step round the Amphitheater to the music of his own reel so familiar to Kentuckian ears. The various cavalcades of saddle, huggy, and draft horses and mares consumed in their various exhibitions the entire day. It should be remembered by those who complain of a comparative fewness of animals, that on this day no premiums were awarded, and for this reason exhibitors preferred, in most cases, reserving their display for the day of competition to showing their horses where no riband was to be gained.

Many distinguished strangers fill the box allotted to the invited guests. The press is particularly well represented. Although we have not had time to look well about us and see all those whose names are so familiar, a throng of celebrities meets one almost everywhere. Fosdick, the Poet editor, has come to gratify the eyes of those whose ears and imagination he has so pleasantly entertained with his verses. Reed of the Cincinnati Times, Crippen of the same paper, and a host of other worthies whose names are household words, are to be distinguished by the badge of the Printing Press. To these add the Crittendens, Guthries, Powells and others that represent the public men of our country, and the practical men of all our States, and an idea may be formed of the interest pervading all classes, that is felt in our National Exhibition. The day of show without reward is over. To-morrow our farmers may measure their strength for ribands on their cattle.

Apart from the National Fair the exhibition of the Mechanics' Institute attracts in the evening many visitors. The display of machinery both agricultural and mechanical is extremely creditable to the manufacturers of the city, and the furniture and similar articles may safely challenge competition from the older and more mechanical parts of our country. To sum up, everybody is in high spirits, everybody delighted at the evident success of the Fair, and charmed with the hospitality that is so bountifully showered alike on stranger and home-folk.

EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSE OF THE BREAKING OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—We find in the London Times of the 15th, in addition to the intelligence telegraphed from Halifax, an explanation of the cause of the failure of the Atlantic Telegraph Expedition, as telegraphed to that paper from Plymouth where the Telegraph fleet had arrived:

PLYMOUTH, Friday Evening.
The United States steam frigate Niagara, Captain Hudson, from the Atlantic, followed by the Susquehanna, Captain Sands, and Her Majesty's screw steamer Agamemnon, Master Commander Noddall, entered the sound this afternoon on their return from their unsuccessful effort to lay the telegraphic cable. On board the Niagara they report that at the time of the severance, at 3 1/2 o'clock on Tuesday morning, 355 nautical or about 360 statute miles had been laid, at a distance of 260 to 280 miles in a direct course from Valentia. The wire was southerly, there was some sea, and the ship was going from four to four knots, and the cable paying out five to six, and sometimes seven knots.

As the quantity of slack thus expended was greater than expected at starting, and more than could be afforded, the retard strain was therefore increased to a pressure of 3,000 pounds, and the cable broke.

The extra expenditure of slack commenced on Monday evening, when a strong breeze and heavy swell prevailed, and a powerful undercurrent was experienced. This current forced the wire from the ship at a considerable angle.

Soundings were found by the Cyclops at 2,000 fathoms. At night they kept a course E. S. E., under easy steam, and on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, bore up for Plymouth Sound. The Niagara is gone into Hamaze. The general opinion is that the season is too far advanced for another effort now, but every confidence is expressed in the ultimate success of the undertaking.

The machinery now aboard the Niagara is considered too heavy for the purpose. It is stated that the wheels ceased to revolve when the pressure was applied on Tuesday morning.

When the break was applied with increased power, the stern of the Niagara was down in the trough of a sea, and the extra strain caused by her rising was the immediate cause of the cable's parting.

The Susquehanna was a mile off on the Niagara's starboard beam; the Agamemnon, the Cyclops, and the Leopard were within signal distance.

At 12 o'clock the Cyclops left for Valentia, and the Leopard for Spithead. The other three remained to make some experiments.

Southern Pacific Road.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company are prosecuting their enterprise with an indefatigable energy which promises auspicious results.

We have already mentioned the arrival at Shreveport of the locomotive shipped from this port. It has since been transported to the road, is now safe and sound, in running order.

The contract for the first twenty-eight miles, that is from Lake Caddo, in this State, to Marshall, in Texas, was taken, as our readers know, by the firm of Jno. T. Grant & Co., with the engagement to complete it by the 1st day of April next.

Dr. Grant, of that firm, is now on the ground, actively at work, and he expects, as we learn, to have this section completed by the 1st of January next; thus anticipating the time of contract three months.

The chairs, spikes, and platform cars have already reached this city from New York, and will be on the road when they reach there the laying of the track will commence immediately, and there is no doubt of the completion of the road by the period last named. During the next business season, we shall have a railroad in full operation between Lake Caddo and Marshall, and it will bring fifty thousand bales of cotton to this market.

This will be the first practical benefit growing out of the new enterprise under which the Southern Pacific Railroad is now placed. It is a most encouraging omen for the future. The same energy continued, and supported by the same confidence, which enables the directors to do their work so well, will carry the road onward, within the next year, a still longer stretch, and add new confirmations to the faith that it will not be stopped until it reaches the far coasts of the Pacific, and new sections adding to the visible growth of the prosperity of this city. We have the most inspiring accounts of the progress of the surveys westward. These same contractors have agreed to grade and prepare for the iron forty-two miles further by the 1st of January, 1859; and if they are supported by early provision of the superstructure, there is no reason to doubt that this section too will be completed, in anticipation of the contract time, and that there will be seventy miles of the Pacific Railroad completed and in use by the fall of next year.

The ship Lebanon, which left New York on the 17th ult., will bring another first-class locomotive and other materials, and these shipments will be diligently followed by others.

These results and this activity are inspiring. The road is evidently in faithful hands, and the confidence which was yielded them in this city is fully justified. The general route by the way of Texas and El Paso has lately received such a valuable testimony in its favor, by the selection of the overland mail route on that line, as the best line of access to the Pacific, and every development gives to this enterprise such evident advantages, physical and financial, in the local superiority of the line, and the great inducements afforded by the wise liberality of Texas, that few years will elapse before it is recognized as the national route to which all others will be only branches and feeders.

It is unnecessary for us to attempt to reply to the silly though abusive articles which are still being published by some of the Democratic press against W. C. Anderson, Esq. Mr. A., as the candidate of the American party for Congress in this district, at the recent election, acquired a reputation for energy, talent, and eloquence, of which both he and his friends may well be proud. Though a young man, comparatively unknown in some portions of the district, and having an opponent whose former canvass and success, gave him great advantages, Mr. Anderson made a most popular and brilliant canvass, reducing the Democratic majority in the district from 533 to 165. In the counties of Boyle and Lincoln, where he is best known, he received the largest vote those counties have given to any one for many years. Mr. Anderson is not a man to be injured by the innuendoes and misrepresentations of his unscrupulous foes. They will yet find him a thorn in the side of anti-American Democracy, and will discover that his late canvass has only put him in good trim for future contests, by giving him an acquaintance and popularity with the people, and establishing for him a reputation for ability and devotion to principle, which can never be reached by his envious traducers.

[Danville Tribune.]

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—Beverly Tucker, of Virginia, consul at Liverpool, in place of Nathaniel Hawthorne, resigned.

Henry W. Spencer, of New York, consul at Paris, in place of Duncan McKee, resigned.

John Fenwick, of Pennsylvania, consul at Balse, in place of Daniel S. Lee, deceased.

Charles J. Fox, of Michigan, consul at Aspinwall, in place of Francis A. Thornton, resigned.

Ernest Volger, of Virginia, consul at Barcelona, in place of Pablo Aguerre, the present incumbent.

Jacob Forney, of Pennsylvania, superintendent of Indian affairs in Utah.

Collected for the benefit of the Kentucky State Colonization Society, by its Agent, E. M. Cowan, to September 1, 1857.

J. M. Preston, Covington,	\$50 00
J. R. Dunn, Mercer, county,	20 00
F. Deane, Lexington,	20 00
Rev. John Ward, Lexington,	20 00
Mrs. S. B. Shelby, Lexington,	20 00
Major Thos. H. Shelby, Fayette, county,	20 00
R. C. Boggs, Fayette, county,	20 00
Thompson Barnam, Madison,	20 00
Squire Turner, Richmond,	20 00
G. W. Norton, Russellville,	20 00
Hugh Barclay, Russellville,	20 00
John Barret, Greensburg,	20 00
William Miller, Louisville,	20 00
A. Hite, Louisville,	10 00
J. B. Alexander, Louisville,	10 00
L. S. Warren, Louisville,	10 00
D. R. Young, Louisville,	10 00
Ed. H. Taylor, Jr., Lexington,	10 00
F. K. Hunt, Lexington,	10 00
T. H. Shelby, Jr., Fayette, county,	10 00
Col. David Irwin, Richmond,	10 00
Ezekiel Field, Richmond,	10 00
Salmon Wallace, Madison,	10 00
Nathan Moran, Madison,	10 00
William Hawkins, Madison,	10 00
Collection in Associate Reform Presby- terian Church, Madison,	9 00
Towles Terrill, Garrard, county,	10 00
Franklin Moran, Garrard, county,	10 00
Abner Barber, Lancaster,	10 00
Joshua F. Bell, Danville,	5 00
Charles Caldwell, Boyle, county,	5 00
Dr. P. Mason, Boyle, county,	5 00
Dr. W. Robertson, Harrodsburg,	5 00
W. I. Moberley, Harrodsburg,	5 00
J. H. Grimes, Mercer, county,	5 00
George Rogers, Woodford,	5 00
Mrs. R. S. McClure, Lexington,	5 00
Isaac F. Shelby, Fayette, county,	5 00
Mrs. Nancy Boggs, Fayette, county,	5 00
Mrs. Frather, Louisville,	5 00
P. B. Atwood, Louisville,	5 00
R. A. Robinson, Louisville,	5 00
W. B. Hamilton, Louisville,	5 00
Rev. E. Forman, Richmond,	5 00
C. F. Burnam, Richmond,	5 00
W. H. Kennard, Lancaster,	5 00
A. Lush, Lancaster,	5 00
J. S. Graham, Harrodsburg,	5 00
W. H. Landrum, Lancaster,	5 00
W. H. Wherry, Lancaster,	2 50
L. B. Crutcher, Woodford,	2 00
W. L. Grady, Woodford,	2 00
W. Bailey, Woodford,	1 00
Samuel Miles, Woodford,	1 00
Thos. Grady, Woodford,	1 00
A. Taylor, Woodford,	1 00
W. L. Crutcher, Franklin,	1 00
Mrs. Cook, Lancaster,	1 00
N. Sandford, Lancaster,	1 00
FRANKFORT, September 1, 1857.	\$564 50

DIED.
At the residence of his son, in the county of Owen, in this State, on Friday, August 27, J. J. Lacy, Master, was taken by a public Printer for Kentucky.

He has been promised a public notice of Mr. Holman from a gentleman who was well acquainted with the prominent incidents of his life.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

New Goods.

R. Runyan, at Baker & Runyan's old stand, is now receiving a large stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, SHOES, QUEENS-WARE, &c., &c., all of which he will sell LOW FOR CASH, or on credit, till 1st of Jan. next. He will sell his goods as low as the lowest—Please give him a call.
Sept. 2, 1857—tf.

¶ We are authorized to announce Mr. I. T. CAVINS as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the Senate at the next Session of the Legislature.

¶ We are authorized to announce Jno. W. PAUETT as a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate of Kentucky at the next session of the Legislature.

¶ We are authorized to announce Dr. J. RUSSELL HAWKINS as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the next Senate.

New Goods!

R. W. BLACKBURN has received a large and handsome stock of FANCY, and STAPLE DRY GOODS, which are offered to purchasers on the very best terms. All orders to the East or adjoining cities, punctually attended to. Those wishing to pay Cash for Goods, cannot do better than to call on BLACKBURN. He will be receiving new Styles of Goods during the Season.
Aug. 31, 1857—1m.

School for Boys.

The undersigned having been solicited by several citizens of Frankfort to teach a class of youths, has consented to teach a class of 20 or 25 in the ordinary English branches. Also in Algebra, Geometry, and the Latin and Greek languages. A few more will yet be received. As the number is to be limited, application should be made soon. Persons desirous of entering scholars can leave their names with Dr. W. C. Sneed, at his office, or with me, at Dr. Sneed's private residence.
Aug. 31, 1857—tf. J. B. THARP.

Frankfort High School.

The next (14) session of this School will open on the 14th day of September next.

A limited number of pupils received. The course of study includes a preparation for the Sophomore class in College, and a thorough acquaintance with the theory and practice of Book-Keeping, Surveying, and Civil Engineering in all its branches.

Terms per session of 20 weeks:
Board and Tuition, \$50
Tuition alone, \$30
No deduction for absence,
E. A. GRANT, Principal.
Aug. 24, 1857—w & twim.

NOTICE.

WE are now receiving and opening a new stock of

Boots, Shoes, Books & Stationery,

And the latest style of

MEN AND BOYS HATS.

Which we offer for sale as low as they can be bought in any retail market.

We return our thanks to all our patrons for past favors and would be pleased to see them at our old stand.
July 22, 1857—tf. MORRIS & HAMPTON.

Youghiogheny Coal.

13,000 BUSHELLS, just received and for sale by
July 1, —tf. R. C. STEELE & CO.

St. Ann's Hall.

A family school for twenty boarding pupils, (the Rev. R. McMurry, Principal, assisted by competent instructors in every department,) will open on the first of September, on the place in South Frankfort where Mr. Fall's popular seminary was formerly conducted.

A few day scholars will be admitted.
August 3-1m.

Expedition for Liberia.

Free persons of color wishing to emigrate to Liberia, Africa, will apply to ALEX. M. COWAN, Frankfort, Ky. The ship will sail on Nov. 1, 1857. The expense of going to Liberia from Kentucky will be defrayed by the State appropriation to aid free blacks leaving in Kentucky to go to Liberia. The vessel will take other emigrants who have the liberty to go to Liberia.
May 11, 1857—6m.

T. S. & J. R. PAGE,

St. Clair Street,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

ARE now in receipt of their unusually large stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, consisting in part of the richest and most elegant stock of

SILKS AND FANCY GOODS

probably ever exhibited in this city:

- PLAIN BLACK SILKS,
- LYONS SILK VELVETS,
- PLAID ROBEES, Silk and Worsted,
- ROBEES A QUILLE,
- RICHT PRINTED PLAINEES,
- SAXONY PLAIDS,
- PLAIN PLAINEES,
- ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTS,
- PLAIN AND PRINTED MARINOS,
- PRINTED PLAINEES,
- COBBERGS AND ALPACAS,
- BLACK CHAMP MERINO,
- BOMBAZINES,
- GINGHAMS,
- SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND FURS,
- SASH AND SIDE RIBBONS.

Special attention is requested to their large stock of SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, LINENS, & WHITE GOODS, consisting in part of

PLAIN WHITE ORGANDIES,
ENGLISH LONG CLOTH,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE SETTS,
HOOSIERY AND GLOVES,
STEEL, and all kinds of Hoop Skirts, with a full stock of all kinds of goods kept in our line.

We will be in receipt of goods by Express during the season, and by arrangement East can furnish any goods not on hand, at the shortest notice and lowest figures. It will afford us a pleasure to show our goods to all.

Remember low prices and quick sales are our way of doing business.
Sept. 2, 1857—tf. T. S. & J. R. PAGE.

Regular Packet for Louisville.

THE Steamer DOVE, SAMUEL SANDERS, Master, will leave Brooklyn, Monday, August 25, at 4 P. M., and will leave Louisville for Frankfort every Tuesday and Friday at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Leaves Louisville every Saturday at 3 o'clock, P. M., for Frankfort, Woodford Landing, Oregon, Monday's and Tuesday's.

SANDS, NATHANS & CO'S

FRENCH & AMERICAN CIRCUS.

COMBINED EXHIBITION.

First appearance in America of the

TWO GREAT PERFORMING ELEPHANTS

ANTONY and CLEOPATRA.



Who will appear in a variety of Gymnastics, Dances, Postures, &c., &c., all of which he will sell LOW FOR CASH, or on credit, till 1st of Jan. next.

He will sell his goods as low as the lowest—Please give him a call.

Sept. 2, 1857—tf.

¶ We are authorized to announce Mr. I. T. CAVINS as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the Senate at the next Session of the Legislature.

¶ We are authorized to announce Jno. W. PAUETT as a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate of Kentucky at the next session of the Legislature.

¶ We are authorized to announce Dr. J. RUSSELL HAWKINS as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the next Senate.

New Goods!

FRANKLIN GORIN. A. M. GAZLAY.
GORIN & GAZLAY,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
REFERENCES.
Messrs. J. A. TRACER & Co.; GARVIN, BELL & Co.;
McDOWELL, YOUNG & Co.; HARRIS & HARRISON; LOW
& WATNEY; J. E. BROWN, Esq.; HAYS, CRAIG & Co.;
CARLTON, MOSS & TRIGG; WILSON, STANBARD & SMITH;
CARRUTH & HOPKINS; CARR & WILSON; AAR & RAIL-
LARD; CARR & CO.

MRS. FRANKLIN'S SCHOOL.
THE TWELFTH SESSION of this school will com-
mence on Monday, September 24, 1857.
Tuition per session of 20 weeks, \$15 00
Stationery, 25
French, Drawing, Painting, and Needle-Work with-
out extra charge.
Instruction in Music, with use of Instrument for prac-
tice, can be obtained at Professor's prices.
Aug. 7, 1857—1m.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$250 REWARD.
WHEREAS it has been made known to me that LEW-
IS HOAGS did, on the 1st of August, 1857, in the
county of Wayne, kill and murder WILLIAM WALKER,
a white male, aged 35 years, of the county of Wayne,
Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Govern-
or of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby of-
fer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the
apprehension of said Hoags and his delivery to the
jailer of Wayne county, within one year from the date
hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have
hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of
the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed,
at Frankfort, this 20th day of August, A. D. 1857,
and in the 66th year of the Commonwealth.
By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.
MARION BROWN, Secretary of State.

WILLIAM MORRIS JOHN A. HAMPTON

MORRIS & HAMPTON
HAVE just opened, in the room formerly occupied by
J. L. Hampton, on St. Clair street, next door to Pier-
son's Confectionery, a large and well selected as-
sortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,
Just imported from the East, and equaling if not sur-
passing in variety, elegance and style, any now
before offered in this market. These articles are
all new, having been purchased only a few days since
from the best manufacturers of Philadelphia and New
York, and are warranted of the best workmanship and
a made in pattern. The attention of purchasers is par-
ticularly invited to their unrivaled assortment of FANCY
summer use, and to their superior quality of hats, of all
shape and hue, from the recherche white silk ventilated
dual-piece, as light, airy and poetic as a fairy's dream,
to the woolen skull-cap, or a 20 cent straw hat. Their
stock of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY
is large and well selected. The public are invited to
call and examine this stock of goods, and if they desire
to purchase new and good articles, will no doubt find it
to their advantage.
Frankfort, March 22, 1854—1c.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!
AT COST FOR CASH.
I am now offering rare inducements to the Citizens
of Franklin and surrounding counties in the way of

CHEAP SUMMER CLOTHING,
Having the largest and best selected stock in town,
and being desirous of disposing of it, I will, on and
after this date, sell all my SPRING AND SUMMER
CLOTHING at cost for cash. Consisting of a large as-
sortment of Coat Vests and Pants of all styles and
colors, also a large lot of Cloth Coats which I will sell
cheap for cash.
Call soon if you want CHEAP SUMMER CLOTHS,
at
Corner Main and St. Clair streets, Frankfort.
June 26, 1857—1c.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$200 REWARD.
In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of
Kentucky.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me that
LEWIS DEATHERAGE, did kill and murder SARAH
BOWMAN in the county of Simpson, and has fled
from justice:
Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor
of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a re-
ward of Two Hundred Dollars for the apprehension of
said Deatherage and his delivery to the jailer of the
county of Simpson, within one year from the date hereof.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have
hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of
the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed,
this 20th day of June, A. D. 1857, and in the
66th year of the Commonwealth.
By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.
MARION BROWN, Secretary of State.

Proclamation by the Governor.
WHEREAS it has been made known to me that the
amount of Stock required by the Act of Incorpora-
tion has been paid in to the Deposit Bank of Cynthi-
ana;

Now, therefore, I, C. S. MOREHEAD, Governor of
the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby declare said
Bank authorized to commence business as a Banking
Institution, according to the terms of its Charter.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have
hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the
Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed,
this 20th day of May, A. D. 1857, and in the
65th year of the Commonwealth.
By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.
MARION BROWN, Secretary of State.

R. RUNYAN,
AT BAKER & RUNYAN'S old stand, has just received
an addition to his present stock of Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS, QUEENSWARE, &c.,
To which he invites the attention of the public, as he
will sell as low as the lowest. Give him a call.
April 6, 1857—1c.

COACH FACTORY.
THE attention of Stock Dealers and Farmers gener-
ally is called to this Mill, which has taken the first
prize at the Bourbon County Ky. Fair, in competition
with the "Little Giant" and several other mills, and
has been awarded a Gold Medal, and has come out first
best in every other place where it has been exhibited,
for the following reasons:
This Mill combines three principles: that of crushing
and grinding, and is the most powerful and best adapted
to break or put out of repair than any other Mill before
the public. It is more easily adjusted, being set coarse or
fine by a single screw, which may be done by a boy in
less than five minutes. It is adapted for cutting and grinding
Apples, Turnips, Beets, Rutabagas, and with a small ad-
ditional expense, will cut and grind Corn with shuck,
which can be done by other mills with great difficulty,
it has greater grinding surface, and will grind finer,
faster and easier than any other Mill of the same size in
use.
This Mill is furnished complete, with Sweep, Hook
and Screw, and any farmer with his hand and axe, can
set it up and have it running in half an hour.
WE MAKE THREE SIZES.
No. 2, with one horse, will grind 10 bushels of dry corn
per hour.
No. 3, with one horse, will grind 15 bushels.
No. 4, with two horses, will grind 20 bushels.
It is Manufactured by James Todd & Co., for J. M.
Baker for the purpose of selling at the Depot, E. L. & Co.,
No. 27, Walnut street, near Front, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Towns, County and State Rights for sale, and a
liberal discount to those buying largely to sell.
March 21, 1856—1c.

HEMING & QUINN,
KEEP constantly on hand a fine assortment of Car-
riages—any kind of Carriage made to order and of
the best material. We have purchased the sole right of
Everett's Patent Coupling,
for the counties of Franklin, Anderson, Lincoln and
Garrard.
N. B. We would call the attention of purchasers to
our Spring mounted Carriages.
All work made by us warranted for one year.
April 2, 1855—1c.

**SAMUEL'S
NEW ESTABLISHMENT.**
HENRY SAMUEL, HARRIS and HARRIS, is hap-
py to inform his friends and the public that he has
again established a comfortable and commodious room,
and ready to attend to all who may give him a call. His
new establishment is in the building of Col. Hodges, on
St. Clair street. He solicits public patronage, and hopes
that this old friend and customer especially, who patron-
ized him before so late in life, will now find their way
back to his shop.
March 12, 1855—1c.

**CHILD'S
PATENT GRAIN SEPARATOR.**
The Millers and Farmers of Kentucky to witness an
operation of
CHILD'S PATENT GRAIN SEPARATOR,
Now on exhibition at the Frankfort Hotel, by its com-
bined action of the Screen and Suction, it effectually
cleanses wheat from chaff, (without bruising the grain),
clean, chaff, dirt, &c., and thus rendering the
wheat clean and pure. Orders are solicited for both
Mill and Farm Machines.
Jan 12—1c.

ICE! ICE! ICE!
THE LARGE ICE-HOUSE, known as Todd & Citi-
tenden's will be opened from this date, between the
hours of 4 and 7 o'clock, A. M. for the delivery of ice
to all persons wanting it. Customers will be supplied at
their residence so soon as the necessary arrangements
are made. Tickets to be had at
GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S,
Cor. St. Clair and Broadway.

CASES FRESH PINK-APPLE, Just received by
April 15.
W. A. GAINES.

WANTED.
2000 lbs. Bacon;
500 lbs. Lard;
500 lbs. Hops Seed, for which I will
pay the highest cash price. Call on
April 1, 1857.

**WILLARD'S
PATENT PLANTER & SOWER.**
THIS is an ingenious machine, for which letters patent
were granted to Mr. HOKA WILLARD in May last. It
was exhibited during the last season at several State
Fairs, always commanding universal admiration. Large
quantities are now being manufactured for use during
the coming spring, and it is believed that a machine that
accomplishes so great a saving of labor, must at once
come into general use. It is especially adapted for the
South, and our enterprising planters will find it worthy
of their attention. The machine is of about the size of
an ordinary corn planter, and the following description is from a
late number of the *United States Farmer*:
"To the agriculturist this is, undoubtedly, the most
valuable patent that has been issued for many years. It
is intended for sowing broadcast, covering and harrow-
ing at the same time, for sowing in drills and also for
planting in hills, and will accomplish either object as
well as could possibly be done by hand or by any other
machine. It is placed in cylinders, which are made to revolve with
the motion of the wheels of the cart. As the rollers rotate
the grain passes out through the screen to the ground.
The seeds are evenly distributed and the machine may
be regulated to sow any given amount to the acre
with perfect accuracy. The grain is covered by the re-
volving harrow, which receives its motion from the
cart wheels. This harrow revolves with great rapidity
in the opposite direction from its forward motion, thus
harrowing up the ground and breaking the clods, and
tearing to pieces any stubble, weeds and manure, and
leaving them behind instead of drawing them together
in bunches as with the common harrow. The holders
are easily taken off, and the machine may be used for
mowing and preparing the ground, which can be
accomplished with it much more rapidly and efficiently
than with a harrow or any other plow. It is also
"For sowing in drills the harrow is kept down, and the
guides, as seen in the engraving on the inclined board,
are changed so as to make the seeds drop into the drills
prepared by farmers, instead of instead of the harrow.
A cover for each furrow is attached just behind, con-
structed so as to let the light drop on to the furrow, and
compressing it down by the motion of the harrow, and
the arrangement is the same for planting in hills,
excepting that the guides are changed so as to drop the
seeds into hills. It can be regulated to drop any num-
ber of grains in each hill, to make the hills any distance
apart, and to cover to any depth that may be required.
The attachment for planting and covering is very simple,
and can be changed in a few minutes, and the machine
may be used for planting in hills, or for sowing in drills,
and for sowing broadcast, and for mowing and preparing
the ground, and for any other purpose, as well as other
kinds of grain.
"The whole machine is extremely simple in its con-
struction, is so made as to get out of order, and is easily
worked as any ordinary agricultural implement. Al-
though entirely new, it is no doubtful experiment, as it
has been thoroughly tried for all purposes, and its
practical operation exhibited during the last season at
various State Fairs, commanding in all cases the unani-
mous admiration of the whole agricultural community.
The machines are now being manufactured and sold
by J. M. EXMERSON & Co., No. 1 Spruce Street, New
York, at the following
rates with right to use in KENTUCKY:
Machine complete, without the extra attach-
ment for sowing broadcast, and harrowing only, \$100 00
Machine for sowing broadcast, and harrowing only, 70 00
Persons who may be desirous of procuring one of
these valuable machines can be accommodated by call-
ing upon A. G. HOGGINS, the proprietor of the Frankfort
Commonwealth, who will exhibit a representation of
the same, so that Farmers can form their own opinions
of its practical utility.
March 11, 1857—1c.

**ATKINS' AUTOMATON;
OR
SELF-BAKING REAPER & MOWER
BEST MACHINE IN USE.**
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rates with right to use in KENTUCKY:
Machine complete, without the extra attach-
ment for sowing broadcast, and harrowing only, \$100 00
Machine for sowing broadcast, and harrowing only, 70 00
Persons who may be desirous of procuring one of
these valuable machines can be accommodated by call-
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Commonwealth, who will exhibit a representation of
the same, so that Farmers can form their own opinions
of its practical utility.
March 11, 1857—1c.

**ATKINS' AUTOMATON;
OR
SELF-BAKING REAPER & MOWER
BEST MACHINE IN USE.**
The machine is of the most perfect and reliable con-
struction, and is so made as to get out of order, and is easily
worked as any ordinary agricultural implement. Al-
though entirely new, it is no doubtful experiment, as it
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